ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF COORG

for the year 1885.

WITH REVIEW BY

J. B. LYALL, ESQ., B. C. S.,
Judicial Commissioner and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

22

XIIIB

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Judicial),—No. 1303—291, *dated* 16*th July* 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF COORG

for the year 1885.

WITH REVIEW BY

J. B. LYALL, ESQUIRE, B. C. S.,

Judicial Commissioner and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

———:o:———

The statements which are forwarded with this Report are the same as those submitted for 1884, and are in the prescribed form.

2. In connection with the re-arrangement of Judicial business made necessary by the appointment of Munsiffs and by Regulation I of 1885, the number of Courts with second class Magisterial powers was raised from 2 to 6 by conferring those powers on the two newly appointed Munsiffs and on two more of the Subedars. On the other hand the number of Courts with only third class powers was diminished from 19 to 13 by abolishing as unnecessary the Criminal Courts of some of the Parpattegars of Nads. In this way the total number of Criminal Courts fell from 25 to 23. Again the 2nd Assistant Commissioner was formerly able to undertake a very small share of Magisterial work as his time was fully engaged in appellate and original civil judicial work. Having been relieved by the new arrangements of all civil appellate work and of most of the original civil suits which he used to try, he has been enabled to use his powers as 1st Class Magistrate to a much larger extent. The number of Courts specially invested with powers under Act XIII of 1859 was also increased from 3 to 5. The result of all these changes has been that in spite of a considerable increase in total number of trials the cases tried by the District Magistrate in person have diminished by more than half. This is what was intended: it has given the District Magistrate more time for supervision of the subordinate courts and of the Police, and is in the Chief Commissioner's opinion a much more convenient distribution of work to the public. Some hesitation was felt as to giving second class powers to the Subedars, but of the two who have been invested, one at all events seems to have proved himself quite fit for the trust. The Chief Commissioner is doubtful as to the fitness of the other, the Subedar of Yedonalknad, as this report shows that his decisions have stood the test of appeal badly. The Commissioner is requested to report why he should not be transferred to another Taluk where a Magistrate with second class powers is not required.

3. The number of offences reported is returned at 2,579 to 1,797 in the previous year. If complaints of breach of contract, which are only technically cases of crime, are subtracted, the figures stand at 1,643 to 1,358 which is still a notable increase; but a larger number (nearly 200) of these reports were rejected as untrue without issue of process, and the result of the trials in the remaining cases seems to show that a larger proportion of them than usual were false. Under the heads of offences affecting life, of hurt, wrongful restraint or confinement, theft, mischief, and criminal trespass the increase in number of cases returned as true and brought to trial is most marked, but the difference in number of persons convicted of these offences is not so large being only 319 to 270 in the preceding year. The District Magis-

trate in paragraphs 29 to 32 of his report attributes the gradual increase of cases of these classes and the large proportion of acquittals in them to the fact that most of these charges originate in quarrels in Coorg houses, the large families inhabiting which are or are supposed to be undivided in estate. Mr. Lyall concurs with the Commissioner in accepting this explanation as a true one: in the beginning of 1885 he recorded an opinion as to the necessity of a law of partition and called for opinions as to its form. A regulation on the subject will be drafted and may put an end to a certain number of disputes, but still greater good in this direction may be expected from the Revenue Survey which it is proposed to make of the holdings.

4. The increase in the number of offences against Special and Local Laws is shown to be due to the great increase of complaints laid under the "Breach of Contract Act" (XIII of 1859). The District Magistrate explains that this is due to a change in practice between the maistries (or contractors for coolies) and the coolies. The former now take written agreements from the latter and sue upon them. The increase under this head and under other complaints of more serious kinds may, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be attributable also to a reason not mentioned by the District Magistrate, that is to the increase in the number of Courts having second class Magisterial powers, and powers to try breach of contract cases. It is probable that this change might at first produce a large increase of complaints, many of them not well founded.

5. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the number of robberies and dacoities. Some very serious cases of torch light attacks on houses occurred in the previous year, and but for the lucky apprehension and conviction of most of the accused the crime might have been expected to spread. The percentage of cases brought to trial under Act XIII of 1859 to cases instituted has fallen from 67 to 36; the decrease is due, as pointed out in para 103 of the District Magistrate's report, to the non-execution of warrants sent to Mysore and the adjoining Districts of Madras. The fact that the complaints were this year generally against coolies, not against maistries, is some explanation of this failure.

6. The Chief Commissioner is glad to see that there were few trials of European British subjects. Seven persons were tried for petty charges of violence, of whom three were convicted.

7. The mean duration of trials of all Magisterial Courts of the province rose from 5·7 in 1884 to 10·01 in the year under review. This rise is explained to be due to the numerous changes in the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, which necessitated frequent transfers of cases and also to the difficulty of procuring witnesses from Mysore and Madras. The Chief Commissioner agrees in considering that the average duration of trials in the Courts of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, of the Munsiff of Virajendrapet, and of the Parpattegars named by the District Magistrate was unduly high. In the case of the Munsiff of Virajendrapet the excessive work which he had to do is an excuse. Arrangements must be made to prevent his being overburdened in future. The figures of pending cases and of detention of witnesses as explained by the District Magistrate call for no remark.

8. The table in para 73 of the District Magistrate's report shows that the total number of punishments in the province for criminal offences during the year was 1,002 as against 1,039 in 1884. These figures include the cases of persons ordered to work out their contracts under Act XIII of 1859. There is nothing remarkable in the detail of punishments except the large increase of fines of less than Rs. 10. This corroborates the District Magistrate's opinion as to the tendency of the subordinate Magistrates to err on the side of leniency. The percentage of fines realized was better than in the previous year and is satisfactory.

9. The number of criminal appeals heard by the Sessions Judge and by the District Magistrate was 80, the percentage of appeals in appealable cases was 15·2. The number of sentences reversed in appeal by the District Magistrate is high as he observes, but the Chief Commissioner is confident from his knowledge of Mr. Wier's work that this must have been necessary.

10. In the Court in which the Chief Commissioner sits as Judicial Commis-

sioner 12 appeals affecting 18 persons were preferred during the year, of which 11 were disposed of as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Sentences appealed against, confirmed	6	8
Do reduced	3	3
Appeals, rejected	2	2
	11	13

In the remaining one case five persons were concerned, and the sentence passed on three persons was confirmed and that passed on two was reduced. No appeals were left pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each appeal was 52·25 days against 24·2 days in 1884. One case was submitted by the Sessions Judge for confirmation of sentence during the year.

11. As a Court of revision the Judicial Commissioner had 9 cases affecting 16 persons for disposal. All these cases were disposed of as detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Sentences or orders confirmed	2	3
Proceedings quashed	4	7
New trial or further proceedings ordered	1	1
	7	11

In the two other cases wherein 5 persons were concerned, the sentences in respect to 3 persons were confirmed, and in respect to 2 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

12. The total receipt of the Courts, Civil and Criminal, amounted to Rs. 60,310—0—0 or Rs. 2,643 more than the income of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 70,997—3—11½ against Rs. 68,871—1—5 for the previous year. An explanation of the increase is found in paragraph 6 of the District Magistrate's report. As was observed in the Chief Commissioner's reviews for the years 1883 and 1884, the whole pay of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, the Taluk Subedars and Parpattegars is shown in the above account on the expenditure side though these officers perform revenue as well as judicial duties.

13. In paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter the Commissioner supports the District Magistrate's proposal that in future, cases under Act XIII of 1859 should be excluded from the General Statements and shown separately. This proposal cannot be approved as the rule for including all cases is absolute; but in commenting on the returns it is very desirable that the District Magistrate should always show the effect of excluding these cases.

14. With reference to the District Magistrate's remark in paragraph 105 of his report, it may be mentioned that rules for examination have since been issued.

15. It is satisfactory to see that all the Courts were inspected during the year by the District Magistrate.

16. The report seems to show that crime of certain kinds is common in Coorg; the fact is much to be regretted, but the peculiar character of its native races and the large influx of labourers on coffee estates are some explanation. As the new police become more efficient, an improvement ought to be secured. False or greatly exaggerated complaints supported or rebutted by false evidence appear to be very common. This fact and part of the crime of other kinds are indications of the factions and quarrels among the Coorgs. It is a time of transition among them as their old customs and usages are no longer suitable to present conditions. The report shows in some respects an unsatisfactory state of things, but the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner in considering that the District Magistrate deserves credit for his administration.

E. A. FRASER,
Secretary.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

No. 1018—518.

Dated 27th March 1886.

From

The Commissioner of Coorg.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,

Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice submitted by the District Magistrate of Coorg together with the statistical returns connected therewith.

2. The report furnishes a full and sufficient commentary on the statistics given in the statements appended, and I shall refrain from presenting a *resume* of these figures, as has been the practice in former years.

3. There are two features in the present report which cannot be regarded with satisfaction, viz., (1) a sensible increase of crime in respect of offences against both person and property, and (2) an increase in the proportion of acquittals to cases brought to trial. The District Magistrate remarks that "offences against property show a steady increase every year" and that the increase under these heads "is due almost exclusively to the ever increasing quarrels amongst members of Coorg houses." This opinion is founded on an experience of two years during which Mr. Weir has held the office of District Magistrate, and is, I believe, fully warranted by the facts. It is unnecessary to discuss here the suggestion thrown out by the District Magistrate in para 32 that this state of things is due to the "refusal of our Courts to recognize any legal partition of the family property" among Coorgs. There is no doubt that with the progress of knowledge, the younger members of Coorg household are less tolerant than formerly of the condition of subservience required of them by ancient practice, and acts of outrage and violence are more frequent in consequence. The evil is one which can be met only by a firm and strict administration of the law by the subordinate Magistrates by whom these cases are chiefly tried.

4. The falling off in the proportion of convictions is ascribed by the District Magistrate to the same cause and I think, rightly so. The remedy seems to lie in the improved efficiency of the subordinate Magistrates.

5. The number of complaints preferred for fraudulent breach of contract under Act XIII of 1859, has risen from 439 in 1884 to 936 in the year under report. Of the latter number 339 were brought to trial as true cases, and 134 persons were convicted. This result is due to special causes arising out of the fact that the large amount of cooly labour employed in Coorg is all, or nearly all, imported from Mysore and other adjoining Districts; and as the District Magistrate has pointed out in para 103 of the report, the local Police and Courts are not responsible for the poor results obtained in enforcing compliance with the warrants issued. I concur in thinking that these cases should be excluded from the general statements and accounted for under a separate head of the report.

6. The 17 cases returned as brought to trial under the Cattle Trespass Act seem to indicate, what I have reason to believe is the case, that the Act is to a great extent inoperative. The Planters continue to complain of the impunity with which

village cattle are allowed to stray at will, and also of the difficulties they meet with in the Courts when, as rarely happens, any cattle are caught and the owners prosecuted. The measures necessary to put an end to the evil, which will increase either as cultivation encroaches upon the waste lands, must be more stringent than those which the Act provides.

7. For offences falling under Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code, (false evidences and offences against public justice) 24 persons were tried during the past year, of whom 15 were convicted. The above figures comprise 7 cases involving 9 persons convicted of false evidence. Perjury is, I fear, largely practised in the Courts, and the bitter feuds among factions in families tend to promote it; but I have no reason to believe, so far as my own experience extends, that the offence is more common in Coorg than in other Districts.

8. The Province has been singularly free from gang robberies and dacoities, the one case tried during the year having been committed by a body of Yerwars (jungle tribes) who were not professional dacoits.

9. The punishments inflicted by the Courts were as follows:—

Sentenced to imprisonment, rigorous and simple	..		360
,, whipping	..		8
,, fines only	..		585
,, death	..		*5

*One of these was commuted to transportation for life on the recommendation of the Sessions Court.

Solitary confinement was not inflicted in any case owing to the absence of suitable accommodation of that character at the Divisional Jail. This defect is now being rectified by the construction of solitary cells.

10. Of the fines imposed, 72 per cent was realized during the year, as compared with 61 per cent in 1884 evidencing, as the District Magistrate remarks, better discrimination in awarding fines. From the table appended to para 78 of the report, it appears that nearly 76 per cent of the fines inflicted were for sums of Rs. 10 and under, while in 1884 the proportion of such smaller fines was about 56 per cent

11. I cannot close this report without expressing my regret that the Province is about to be deprived of the services of the District Magistrate, Mr. C. J. Weir c. s., whose term of appointment has nearly expired. It does not devolve upon me to eulogize those services, but the rarity of occasions on which appeals have been preferred from his decisions is in itself evidence of the efficient character of his work. The knowledge he has acquired of the peculiar land tenures of Coorg and of the people renders his withdrawal, to be succeeded probably by an officer wholly new to the Province, a special cause of regret to me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

TREDWAY G. CLARKE,

Commissioner.

The work of the Court of Sessions is shown below for 1885.

Name of Judge.	Pending from last year.		Brought to trial.		Total.		Number acquitted.		Convicted.		Pending.		Average duration.	No. of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judge disagreed with Assessors.
	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Colonel T. G. Clarke...	1	4	21	41	22	45	4	13	6	29	1	1	26	21	...

The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Court were as follows:—

Name of Judge.	Death.	Transportation.		Persons sentenced to—						Amount of fine imposed.			Amount realized.			Compensation.	
		For life.	For terms.	Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.							Ordered.	Paid.
				With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.								
Colonel T. G. Clarke.	5	...	...	...	13	1	11	...	...	...	510	...	...	181	9	6	50	...

TREDWAY G. CLARKE,
Sessions Judge.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF COORG

for the year 1885.

BY

CHARLES J. WEIR, Esq., C. S.,

District Magistrate of Coorg.

No. 965—722, *dated* 17*th March* 1886.

———:o:———

I have the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Coorg for the year 1885, with the prescribed statements.

2. The receipts and costs of tribunals were as shown below :—

No. I.

	Receipts.	Cost of tribunals.
For the year 1884	56,886 14 6	65,858 15 9
„ 1885	59,224 1 8	68,840 7 1

The sources of income are as follows :—

Realization from court fee stamps	30,634	12	0
Do stamped paper	22,660	0	0
Sale of unclaimed property	494	3	5
Fines and forfeitures	67	6	7
Magisterial fines	4,895	13	9
Cost of suits by paupers	634	0	0
Stamp penalty	895	0	0
Duty on unstamped documents	65	6	0
Duty on insufficiently stamped documents	76	2	0
Total	60,422	11	9
Deduct commission on stamps.....	1,198	10	1
Net income.....	59,224	1	8

3. *Increase and Decrease.*—The above figures represent the receipt and the cost of both Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province.

4. The total receipts and cost of tribunals were Rs. 59,224—1—8 and Rs. 68,840—7—1 respectively during the year, as against Rs. 56,886—14—6 and Rs. 65,858—15—9 in 1884. The increase in receipts was chiefly under the items "Realizations from general stamp papers" "Magisterial fines" and "Costs in suits by paupers"; but the variations are not sufficiently large to call for special comment.

5. There has been a great falling off in the net receipts of the Courts since 1883, in which year they amounted to Rs. 66,955—9—2. The general decline in trade has probably brought about the decrease.

6. The increase under the head "cost of tribunals" was mainly due to the constitution of Munsiffs' Courts at Mercara and Virajendrapet about the middle of the year under report, and to the additional establishment sanctioned for the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court at the same time, owing to the transfer of civil appellate and original work to that Court.

7. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of offences reported, the number of cases returned as true, the number of cases brought to trial, persons acquitted and convicted as compared with the results of the previous year.

No. 2.

Name of District.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases dismissed without issue of process.	Number of cases returned as true.	Pending from last year.		Number brought to trial.		Total.		Number acquitted.		Number convicted.		Pending.		Ratio of offences to population.
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	
COORG.																
For 1885 ...	2,579	196	1,786	17	38	1,749	2,975	1,766	3,013	1,079	1,930	644	1,002	35	66	·14
For previous year ...	1,797	109	1,545	9	17	1,545	2,387	1,554	2,404	772	1,316	741	1,039	17	38	·10
Increase...	782	87	241	8	21	204	588	212	609	307	614	. .	...	18	28	·4
Decrease...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	37	...	..	...

In 8 cases 15 persons either died or escaped as compared with 5 cases and 9 persons during the previous year.

8. The following table shows the classification of offences brought to trial.

No. 3.

Name of District.	Against the State and Public Justice.	Against the person.	Against property.	Other offences under the Indian Penal code.	Offences under the Special and Local Laws.	Total.
Coorg.						
For 1885	39	604	453	216	454	1,766
For the previous year	53	532	400	199	370	1,554
Increase.....	...	72	53	17	84	212
Decrease...	14	...	...	...	...	14

9. The number of cases dismissed and struck off as false was 196 in 1885, against 109 in 1884. The large difference between the number of cases reported and those shown as true, and which is not accounted for by the 196 cases struck off as false, includes 597 cases in which complaint was lodged under Act XIII of 1859, but in which the accused were never arrested or brought to trial.

10. It is impossible to say whether such cases are true or false; and as their insertion under either head would have a misleading effect, I have thought it best to omit them with this comment. The 597 cases are of course shown under the head of offences reported.

11. There has been an increase of 782 in the number of cases reported, and an increase of 212 in the number of cases brought to trial during 1885, over the figures of the previous year.

12. There has also been an increase of 609 in the number of persons brought to trial.

13. Out of 1,766 cases involving 3,013 persons brought to trial during the year, 1,079 cases involving 1,930 persons ended in acquittals, while convictions were obtained in 644 cases involving 1,002 persons.

14. Comparing these figures with those of 1884, it will be found that there has been a marked diminution in the percentage of convictions, as will be seen from the subjoined table. The matter will be discussed below (vide para 29).

Year.	Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	Percentage of acquittals to cases reported.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Percentage of acquittals to cases brought to trial.
1	2	3	4	5
1885	24	41	36	61
1884	41	42	41	43

15. The increase both in the cases reported and those brought to trial, during the year, was in cases of offences against the person and property and under the special and local laws.

16. *Offences against the Person.*—The increase under this head was in cases of offences affecting life, hurt, wrongful restraint and confinement.

17. *Offences against Property.*—The increase is due to a large number of cases under theft, mischief and criminal trespass. Offences against property show a steady increase every year, and the causes which tend to this increase were touched on in the Criminal Report for 1884. The figures given below show the extent to which offences under this class have increased during the last three years.

Offences brought to trial.	1883	1884	1885
Theft	170	207	235
Mischief	63	93	114
Criminal trespass	16	25	39
Total.....	249	325	388

18. *Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.*—The increase under this head is small, and does not call for any remarks.

19. *Special and Local Laws.*—The increase under this class is due to a very large number of complaints instituted during the year under the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859. 936 such complaints were instituted during the year under report, as against 439 and 641 in 1884 and 1883 respectively.

20. I confess I am unable to account satisfactorily for this large increase.

21. It is, I think, to some extent due to the fact that cooly maistries now take agreements from each member of their gang, and in case of default enforce the act. These petty cases are now much more numerous than those brought by planters against defaulting maistries ; which class of cases have, I believe, positively decreased.

22. *Cattle Trespass Act.*—Complaints under this head show a slight increase. 17 cases were brought to trial, and convictions were secured in 9 cases during the year, as against 14 and 6 respectively in 1884.

23. *Police Act.*—There has been an increase in prosecutions and convictions under this Act due to the more stringent enforcement of the clauses against nuisances and drunkenness, in the places where the Act is in force.

24. *Excise Act.*—In 1884, eight cases were brought to trial and convictions secured in three cases; while in the year under review, twelve cases resulted in convictions out of fourteen.

25. *Vaccination Act.*—Fourteen prosecutions were instituted under this Act during the year, and only two were successful. The increase in the number of prosecutions was due to the unwillingness on the part of the people to comply with the requirements of the Act.

26. *Arms Act.*—The number of prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act has risen from 3 to 5 in 1885. In 2 cases the accused were convicted.

27. *Indian Stamp Act.*—Nine persons were prosecuted under the Indian Stamp Act, and convicted during the year as compared with three prosecuted and one convicted in 1884.

28. *Gambling Act.*—Nine persons were prosecuted during the year, of whom three were convicted, and six acquitted or discharged.

29. *General Remarks as to the increase in crime, the low percentage of convictions &c.*—During the year under report, there has been a very considerable increase both in offences reported and those brought to trial, viz., 782 and 212 respectively. On the other hand there has been actually a decrease in the number of cases, in which persons were convicted. The increase of complaints under Act XIII of 1859 alone accounts for 295 out of increase of 782 in cases reported, and it must be remembered that the number of cases reported in 1884 was much lower than in 1883. The increase, however, in the number of cases and persons brought to trial notwithstanding the decrease in convictions, points, I think, to a real increase in crime and corroborates the remarks I have made in my Police report. I have there also alluded to what in my opinion were the causes of this increase. I believe the increases under the head of theft, mischief, wrongful restraint, criminal trespass and assaults, are due almost exclusively to the ever increasing quarrels amongst the members of Coorg houses.

30. It is to the increase in this class of cases that I would also attribute the fall in the percentage of convictions.

31. Many of such cases are no doubt either entirely false, or grossly exaggerated; on the other hand very many are true; whether they are true or false, abundance of evidence is forthcoming both for the prosecution and the defence. It is impossible for the Magistrate to dispose of many of such cases under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. If he directs a previous local inquiry, the complainant produces a number of witnesses belonging to his faction of the household, who strongly corroborate his story. The case is reported to the Magistrate as true; when accused is placed on his defence, he cites an array of equally reliable or rather unreliable witnesses belonging to his faction who have meanwhile been carefully coached up in defence. The only possible result is in nine out of ten of such cases, an acquittal. From such a trial probably, fresh quarrels and assaults spring to be followed by fresh complaints, enquiries and trials ending in the same way.

32. It is difficult to take exception to the action of the Magistracy in regard to such cases. The institutions and customs of the people themselves, the large increase in the number of Coorgs, the refusal of our Courts to recognize any legal partition of the family property have brought about this state of affairs. The Coorgs themselves are fully alive to the evils I have alluded to, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner during his recent visit.

33. Below is given a statement showing the result of the trial of the following offences.

No. 4.

Name of District.	Giving false evidence.		Murder.		Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.		Grievous Hurt.		Rape.		Theft.		Cattle theft.		Robbery.		Dacoity.		Receiving of stolen property.	
	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.
Coorg.																				
For 1885	7	9	3	5	1	1	3	7	1	1	138	170	7	11	...	...	1	10	2	5
For previous year ...	10	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	97	156	3	4	5	7	2	14	6	8
Increase...	...	...	3	5	1	1	2	6	1	1	41	14	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	4	4	3

34. *Giving false evidence.*—There has been a decrease in the number of cases and persons convicted for perjury. But I fear this is not the result of a decrease in the offence. I have recently submitted a special report on this subject to the Judicial Commissioner called for in consequence of my remarks in last year's report. It is therefore unnecessary for me to enter upon it at length again.

35. I would remark however that it is precisely in the class of cases alluded to in the preceding paras (Nos. 29—33) that perjury is most common, and at the same time difficult of detection.

36. When ten men swear positively to one thing, and ten men to its contradictory, and where there is little to choose between the credibility of the various deponents though it is clear that ten of them have committed perjury, yet it may be impossible to legally prove which ten are guilty of the offence.

37. *Murder.*—Five persons were convicted in three cases; four were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life. These crimes were premeditated. The motive in one case was to avoid the payment of the debts due to the deceased; another case in which a woman was concerned was due to intrigue; while in the third case the appropriation of the murdered man's property was in view.

38. *Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.*—In one case, the accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of the deceased by stricking a blow over the head, as the evidence showed that the act was done in the heat of passion and without any intention to cause death.

39. *Theft.*—Convictions were obtained in 138 cases involving 170 persons as against 97 cases involving 156 persons in 1884. The increase in cases of theft is most marked during the year under report. Two old offenders were convicted by the Sessions Judge.

40. *Cattle-theft.*—Eleven persons in seven cases were punished for cattle theft during the year as contrasted with 4 persons and 3 cases in 1884. The increase is probably due to agricultural distress in the adjacent province of Mysore.

41. *Robbery and Dacoity.*—It is satisfactory to find that there has been a decline in robberies and dacoities, more especially by professional gangs during the year under report. One case of dacoity was committed by ten Yerwars, and property valued at Rs. 312 was stolen. All the offenders were brought to justice.

42. *Receiving stolen property.*—The decrease in cases of dishonest receipt of stolen property amounts to 66 per cent. It is probably connected with the decline in cases of robbery and dacoity during year under review.

43. The following table exhibits the miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 5.

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	1884	2	...	2
	1885	...	...	..
Proceedings to obtain security for good behaviour	1884	7	...	7
	1885	2	10	...
Frivolous and vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure	1884	29	...	38
	1885	17	...	17
Maintenance	1884	6	2	4
	1885	6	2	4
Forfeiture of bonds	1884	2	...	6
	1885	4	...	4

44. No persons were sent up by the Police during the year to be bound over to keep the peace. Ten persons were sent up to be bound over to be of good behaviour. All were discharged by the Magistrates. The injudicious action of the Police

in arresting persons without sufficient grounds has been commented on in my Police Report.

45. *Compensation granted under Section* 250, *Criminal Procedure Code.*—Seventeen persons were ordered to pay compensation amounting to Rs. 109—0—0 as against 38 persons and Rs. 147—4—0, during the previovs year. I am not prepared with any explanation for the decrease, but it must be remembered that the class of cases in which compensation under Section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, can be awarded, is extremely restricted.

46. *Maintenance.*—Out of 6 cases, 2 were dismissed and in the remaining 4 cases order for the grant of maintenance was passed.

47. *Forfeiture of Bonds.*—The amount recovered under this head was Rs. 195 as against 60 in 1884.

48. *Miscellaneous Petitions.*—One hundred and forty-seven miscellaneous petitions were disposed of during the year.

49. *Cases under Act XIII of* 1859.—Although 936 cases were instituted during the year under report, only 339 were brought to trial, against 296 in 1884. The percentage of cases brought to trial, to cases instituted has fallen from 67 to 36 in 1885. This decrease is wholly due to the non-execution of warrants sent to Mysore and the adjoining districts in Madras. The increase of cases where mere coolies are accused, and who readily change their habitations without leaving any trace behind them, has probably caused an increased difficulty in executing our warrants.

50. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of under the Act by the several Courts in Coorg during 1885.

The subjoined Statement shows the general result of Criminal trials in the several Courts of Magistrates.
No. 6.

	Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Remaining at the end of the last year.		Brought to trial.		Total.		Brought to trial.						Received by transfer or for higher punishment.		Total.		Discharged or acquitted.		Convicted.				Referred for higher punishment.		Committed.		Died, escaped or transferred.		Pending.		Average duration of cases.
								Under arrest by Police.		Upon warrant.		On summons.								Summarily.		Regularly.										
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	K. Changaiah, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate Mercara	...	...	7	12	7	12	...	...	3	3	4	9	...	...	7	12	5	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Kaggodlunad ...	...	...	6	12	6	12	...	...	2	4	4	8	...	...	6	12	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2	M. Pooviah Do Kantumoornad ...	...	...	40	57	40	57	...	...	14	19	26	38	...	...	40	57	24	33	...	...	11	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
3	B. Kalappa Do Padinalknad ...	1	1	60	103	61	104	4	6	4	11	53	87	...	...	61	104	46	87	...	...	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7
4	C. Bopannah Do Thavunad ...	...	...	12	18	12	18	...	...	4	6	8	12	...	...	12	18	7	9	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
5	M. Carriappah Do Yedenalknad ...	...	...	51	77	51	77	1	1	1	1	41	62	8	13	51	77	39	59	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6
6	P. Uthiah Do Beppunad ...	1	2	61	110	62	112	...	...	10	23	52	89	...	...	62	112	33	68	...	...	15	21	12	21	...	...	2	2	...	...	12
7	I Poonachah Do Ammattinad ...	...	...	52	110	52	110	8	28	10	18	34	64	...	...	52	110	36	65	...	...	14	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	K. Mooddiah Do Hatgatnad ...	2	2	38	59	40	61	6	10	10	10	23	40	1	1	40	61	23	38	...	...	16	19	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2
9	B. Bellappah Do Bettiathnad ...	1	1	44	77	45	78	5	10	4	5	36	63	...	...	45	78	27	50	...	...	14	24	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	4
10	K. Pooviah Do Nanjrajpatna Hobli ...	..	...	54	104	54	104	12	32	12	20	30	52	...	...	54	104	27	54	...	...	25	46	2	4	...	..	...	..	...	...	3
11	I. Machiah Do Yadavanad ...	...	...	45	88	45	88	11	39	7	9	27	40	...	...	45	88	26	42	...	...	19	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12	B. B. Nanjappa Do Kodli Hobli ...	...	...	10	14	10	14	1	2	...	...	9	12	...	...	10	14	9	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
13	H. Kalappah Do																															
	Total.....	5	6	480	841	485	847	48	128	81	129	347	576	9	14	485	847	308	543	...	...	143	252	19	31	...	...	4	7	11	14	5·8
1	M. Belliappa, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara ...	...	...	101	153	101	153	41	63	30	41	29	44	1	5	101	153	30	37	...	...	70	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mahadeopet ...	..	...	48	80	48	80	9	12	1	1	38	67	...	...	48	80	15	33	...	...	32	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	A. Ramiah Punja, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Virajendrapet	...	...	268	397	268	397	31	42	169	215	59	125	9	15	268	397	205	299	...	...	53	76	3	6	2	4	...	...	5	12	23
	Subedar and 3rd Class Mgistrate Virajendrapet ...	2	2	53	93	55	95	6	7	13	27	34	59	2	2	55	95	32	66	...	...	22	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	N. Moonsappa, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara Taluk	1	1	145	232	146	233	44	75	56	78	41	73	5	7	146	233	71	115	...	...	62	94	9	16	...	...	...	...	4	8	9
	K. Mooddia Do Padinalknad Taluk ...	2	3	119	224	121	227	26	41	24	59	71	127	...	...	121	227	86	179	...	...	32	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	5
4	C. Thimiah Do Yedanalknad do ...	1	1	141	228	142	229	60	99	59	94	21	32	2	4	142	229	77	135	...	...	54	70	7	12	...	...	1	4	3	8	11
5	B. Mandannah Do Kiggatnad do ...	1	3	60	110	61	113	11	14	2	3	47	95	1	1	61	113	36	81	...	...	24	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
6	A. Mandannah, Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate Nanjrajpatna Taluk	1	1	68	125	69	126	16	50	8	9	45	67	...	...	69	126	45	76	...	...	24	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	K. Pooviah Do Yelusavirashime Taluk ...	...	...	62	109	62	109	8	16	6	10	48	83	...	...	62	109	39	81	...	...	23	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total	8	11	1,065	1,751	1,073	1,762	252	419	368	537	433	772	20	34	1,073	1,762	636	1,102	...	...	396	579	21	36	2	4	1	4	17	37	6·7
1	Mr. K. Ganapathy, 2nd Assistant Commissioner ...	1	6	91	178	92	184	15	41	58	112	8	11	11	20	92	184	60	118	...	...	29	52	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	8	17
2	C. J. Weir Esq., District Magistrate	2	11	159	286	161	297	63	98	40	96	53	94	5	9	161	297	70	154	16	21	46	69	4	8	19	37	2	2	5	6	9
3	Colonel T. G. Clarke, Sessions Judge	1	4	21	41	22	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	45	22	45	5	13	...	...	15	29	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	26
	Total.....	4	21	271	505	275	526	78	139	98	208	61	105	38	74	275	526	135	285	15	21	90	150	6	14	19	37	3	4	7	15	17·3
	Grand Total.....	17	38	1,816	3,097	1,833	3,135	378	686	547	874	841	1,453	67	122	1,833	3,135	1,079	1,930	15	21	629	981	46	81	21	41	8	15	35	68	7·5

Name of Magistrate.	Ordered to return to work.		Sentenced to imprisonment.		Discharged or acquitted.		Pending.		Total	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
Charles J. Weir Esq, District Magistrate ...	6	6	1	1	31	37	...	...	38	44
Mr. K. Ganapathy, 2nd Assistant Commissioner.	14	15	...	...	22	43	..	...	36	58
„ M. Belliappah, Munsiff Mercara ...	20	28	...	...	8	10	...	...	28	38
„ A. Ramaya Punja, „ Virajendrapet ...	25	27	3	3	140	181	...	...	168	211
„ N. Monnappa, Subedar Mercara Taluk ..	17	20	1	1	12	14	...	...	30	35
„ Do „ Yednalknad Taluk ...	22	32	1	1	16	22	...	..	39	55
Total.....	104	128	6	6	229	307	...	...	339	441

51. Forty-nine per cent of the cases disposed of came before the Court of the Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Virajendrapet.

52. The total number of persons brought before the Courts during the year under review was 3,097 against 2,518 in 1884.

53. The following statement shows the manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial during the past two years.

How brought to trial.	1884.	1885.
Under arrest by Police	513	686
Upon Warrant	607	874
On Summons	1,284	1,453

54. The subjoined statement exhibits the results of trials with reference to number of persons concerned.

	Persons.	Persons.
	1884.	1885.
Discharged or acquitted	1,316	1,930
Died, escaped or transferred	11	15
Convicted	1,039	1,002
Committed	44	41
Referred or sent up for higher punishment	131	81

55. Of the number of persons convicted 21 were tried summarily, and 981 regularly as compared with 118 and 921 respectively in 1884.

56. The decrease in the number of persons tried summarily, is due to the fact that in my Court, the only one invested with summary powers, I have, as far as possible, in consequence of my Civil work avoided taking up petty cases which can be so disposed of.

57. The criminal work disposed of by the Parpattigars of Mercaranad, Kaggodlunad, Thavunad, and Kodli Hobli during the year under report, was very light. The Parpattigars of the first two Nads disposed of 7 and 6 cases respectively.

58. The average duration of trials in the Courts of the Parpattigars of Mercaranad and Kaggodlunad was 12 and 15 days respectively. The high average is very unsatisfactory, especially when the small number of cases disposed of is taken into account. The Parpattigar of Kaggodlunad was divested of his Magisterial powers during the year under review.

59. The 2nd Assistant Commissioner disposed of 92 criminal cases during the year as against 15 in 1884. The average duration of cases in his Court was 17 days. Mr. Ganapathy has Treasury and Civil work to attend to; but even after making allowance for this fact I think the pendency in his Court is too high, and admits of improvement.

60. The outturn of work by the 2nd Class Magistrates exceeds the figures of 1884. This is due to the appointment of Munsiffs, and the investiture of the Subedars of Padinalknad and Kiggatnad Taluks with second class Magisterial powers.

61. The largest number of cases was disposed of during the year by the Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Virajendrapet; out of 268 cases disposed of by him, 168 were cases under Act XIII of 1859. The average duration in his Court was 23 days, which is very high. He is however, quite overburdened with work, and the delay in disposing of cases, has been, I believe, for the most part unavoidable. Proposals have been submitted to the Chief Commissioner for relieving this officer.

62. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Subedars and the Munsiff of Mercara ranges from 3 days to 11 days. Some of the Magistrates might have done their work much more promptly than they did.

63. The decrease in the number of cases disposed of by me was due to the fact that I had considerable civil work to discharge, and that almost all 2nd class cases were disposed of by the Subedars and the Munsiffs. The average duration of trials in my Court was 9 days, the same as in 1884.

64. The mean duration of trials in all the Magisterial Courts of the province was 7·5 against 5·7 in 1884. The increase is considerable. It is partly to be accounted for by the numerous changes in the jurisdiction of the Magistrates during the year, in consequence of which, cases had to be transferred and were thus kept for some time pending. The pendency however is not unduly high. It must be borne in mind that the disposal of cases in Coorg is very frequently delayed by the necessity of citing witnesses from Mysore and Madras—often a very tedious process and involving, perhaps, a month or six weeks' delay.

65. *Pending Cases.*—Thirty-five cases were pending in Magistrates' Courts at the close of the year, against 17 in 1884; only one case was pending for more than 6 weeks in the District Magistrate's Court. In this case, the accused was committed to Jail on 14th October 1885, on a charge under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. The trial on this charge commenced on 13th November 1885. Another similar case against the accused having been disposed of in the interval, the case was adjourned to 30th November, as an important report submitted by the Subedar of the Yelsavirshime Taluk, bearing on the case, was missing. The Subedar was examined on 2nd December 1885, and the accused was remanded for 15 days as it was thought necessary to make a further local investigation prior to passing final orders. The Police Inspector who was directed to hold a local enquiry, submitted his report on the 16th December, and the hearing of the case was adjourned to 23rd December; as the District Magistrate was engaged in Jamabundy work in the Kiggatnad Taluk on the same date, the accused was committed to the Court of Session for trial.

66. *Witnesses.*—The total number of Witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts in Coorg was 5,864, as against 5,271 in 1884.

67. The subjoined table shows the periods during which these witnesses were detained, as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Year.	Discharged on the—			
	1st day.	2nd day.	3rd day.	4th day.
1884	5,124	147	...	...
1885	5,493	324	37	10

68. It will be seen from the above table that 37 and 10 persons were discharged after 3 and 4 days' attendance respectively.

The subjoined statement exhibits the detention of witnesses and amount paid for expenses.

No.	Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Number discharged after attendance for—				Amount granted for expenses of Witnesses.
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	
1	K. Changappa, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate Mercaranad	27	...	...	...	
2	M. Pooviah „ Kaggodlunad ...	21	..	...	...	
3	B. Kalappa „ Kanthumoornad ..	204	...	...	..	
4	C. Bopanna „ Padinalknad ...	153	...	...	...	
5	M. Carriappa „ Thavunad ...	30	...	...	...	
6	P. Uttiah „ Yedenalknad ...	228	..	...	...	
7	J. Poonacha „ Beppunad ...	225	...	...	...	
8	K. Muddiah „ Ammattinad ...	210	...	...	...	
9	B. Belliappa „ Hatgatnad ...	119	...	...	...	
10	K. Pooviah „ Bettiethnad ...	182	...	...	...	1—14—0
11	I. Machiah „ Nanjrajpatna Hobli ...	289	...	...	...	
12	B. B. Nanjappa „ Yadavanad ...	142	8	...	...	
13	H. Kalappa „ Kodli Hobli ...	23	...	...	...	
14	M. Belliappa, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate Mercara	186	8	...	...	
15	Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mhadeopett ...	63	...	...	...	
16	A. Ramia Punjah Do Virajendrapett ...	266	40	10	7	
17	Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate Do ...	80	...	...	...	
18	N. Monnappa, Mercara Taluk	495	116	...	...	85—12—0
19	K. Moodia, Padinalknad „	536	...	...	...	21— 0—0
20	C. Thimmiah Yedenalknad „	349	...	...	...	127— 0—0
21	B. Mandanna, Kiggatnad „	171	...	...	...	
22	A. Mandanna, Nanjrajpatna „	259	23	...	...	13— 8—0
23	K. Pooviah, Yelusavirashime„	220	23	8	...	21— 8—0
24	Mr. K. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner ...	402	51	10	...	321—14—0
25	C. J. Weir Esq. District Magistrate	419	55	9	3	464—14—0
26	Colonel T. G. Clarke, Sessions Judge	194	...	...	...	908—11—0
		5,493	324	37	10	1,966— 1—0

69. The longest detentions occurred in the Courts of the Munsiffs of Virajendrapet, the Subedar of the Yelusavirshime Taluk, the 2nd Assistant Commissioner and the District Magistrate. The remarks above under pendency of cases afford the explanation for this, except in regard to the Subedar of Yelusavirshime Taluk. His explanation will be called for.

70. Rupees 1,966—1—0 were paid as batta to witnesses during the year as against Rupees 1,354—6—0 in 1884. The increase is attributable to the large number of witnesses examined, and to the large amounts paid as travelling allowance to witnesses according to the new scale sanctioned by Government. All the Criminal Courts hold permanent advances to meet the travelling expenses of witnesses.

71. On a representation made by the Sessions Judge to the Chief Commissioner about the rates prescribed being high, the Subordinate Magistrates have been informed that the payment of the allowances is not compulsory, and that they should be very chary in granting allowances to persons who are well-to-do and who have not been subjected to any hardship by their attendance.

72. *Punishments.*—The total number of punishments in Coorg for Criminal offences during the year, was 1,002 as against 1,039 in 1884.

73. Five persons were sentenced to death during the year under review ; and in the case of one person, the sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life by the Judicial Commissioner.

The subjoined Statement shows the punishments inflicted by the several Magistrates.

No. 8.

	Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Persons sentenced to— Imprisonment Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Fines. Simple.	Fines. With imprisonment.	Fines. Without imprisonment.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Amount of fine imposed	Amount realized.	Compensation. Ordered.	Compensation. Paid.	Remarks.
1	K. Changappa, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mercaranad ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
2	M Pooviah „ Kaggodlunad	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
3	B. Kalappah „ Hoodkerrikantmoornad ...	...	7	1	2	5	...	...	65 4 0	65 4 0	47 0 0	17 0 0	
4	C. Bopannah „ Padinalknad	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
5	M. Carriappa „ Thavunad	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	
6	P. Uttiah „ Yedenalknad	...	2	1	...	11	...	..	43 8 0	43 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
7	I. Poonachah „ Beppunad	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	
8	K. Muddiah „ Ammattinad	...	17	2	...	24	..	..	197 0 0	189 8 0	...	...	
9	B Belliappah „ Hatgatnad	...	1	...	...	18	..	...	89 0 0	89 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
10	K. Pooviah „ Bettiethnad	...	7	5	1	12	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	
11	I. Machia „ Nanjrajapatna Hobli	...	5	..	2	41	...	...	146 6 0	146 6 0	...	...	
12	B. B Nanjappah „ Yedavanad	...	6	...	6	40	...	...	229 0 0	227 0 0	13 0 0	...	
13	H. Kalappah „ Kodli Hobli	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	...	
14	K. Mooddiah „ Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Padinalknad Taluk	..	15	5	16	21	...	...	953 0 0	811 9 0	289 0 0	111 0 0	
15	B. Mandannah Parpattigar Kiggatnad Taluk ...	...	7	..	5	24	...	..	340 0 0	340 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	
16	M. Belliappah, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara ...	...	12	15	..	60	...	...	277 6 0	272 6 0	58 0 0	55 0 0	
	Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mahadeopet ...	...	2	1	...	43	...	...	58 4 0	58 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
17	A. Ramia Punja, Munsift and 2nd Class Magistrate, Virajendrapett...	...	9	1	2	39	...	...	474 8 0	474 8 0	150 0 0	135 0 0	
	Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Virajendrapett ...	...	4	4	...	20	...	...	98 12 0	98 12 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	
18	A. Mandanna Do Nanjrajpatna Taluk ...	...	...	13	1	37	..	...	236 0 0	236 0 0	...	...	
19	K. Pooviah Do Yelusavirashime Taluk ...	...	3	...	...	25	..	...	208 0 0	208 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
20	C. Thimmiah, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Yedenalknad Taluk.	...	19	1	11	18	...	...	707 12 0	315 13 0	260 10 6	78 5 0	
21	N. Monnappa Do Mercara Taluk...	...	25	3	14	44	...	2	423 0 0	319 0 0	640 0 0	61 0 0	
22	Mr. K. Ganapathy, 2nd Assistant Commissioner ...	...	8	4	1	25	...	...	524 0 0	342 0 0	45 0 0	25 0 0	
23	C. J. Weir Esq., District Magistrate	...	38	7	11	34	1	5	995 0 0	894 9 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	
24	Colonel T. G. Clarke, Sessions Judge	...	23	1	11	...	...	...	510 0 0	181 9 6	50 0 0	...	
	Grand Total	...	212	65	83	585	1	7	6,880 12 0	5,618 0 6	1,820 10 6	745 5 0	Five persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and 128 persons ordered to work out their contracts under Act XIII of 1859 are not included in this statement.

74. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment passed during the last two years:—

	Persons.	
	1884.	1885.
Rigorous	236	212
Simple	25	65

75. No sentence of forfeiture of property or solitary confinement was passed during the year.

76. The sentences of the subordinate Magistracy generally err, in my opinion, on the side of leniency.

77. *Sentences of Whipping.*—One person was sentenced to be whipped as an additional punishment, and seven persons in lieu of other punishment, as contrasted with 1 and 10 persons respectively during the previous year. The sentences on 6 persons were passed by the District Magistrate; and on the remaining two, by the Subedar of the Mercara Taluk.

78. *Sentences of Fine.*—The subjoined statement compares the sentences of fine passed in the years 1884 and 1885.

	1884.	1885.
Not exceeding Rupees 10	325	510
„ „ 50	212	130
„ „ 100	32	28
„ „ 500	7	...
„ „ 1,000	2	...

Eighty-three persons were fined in addition to imprisonment.

79. The total amount of fines imposed during the year, was Rs. 6,880-12-0 and the amount realized was Rs. 5,618—0—6. The latter amount includes Rs. 653 being realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years. Thus the net collections for the year are Rs. 4,965—0—6. Rs. 959 were also remitted under the orders of the appellate Courts. This leaves a balance of Rs. 956—11—6 uncollected at the close of the year out of the amount imposed.

80. In 1884 Rs. 7,843—8—0 were imposed, and Rs. 4,838—12—11 were recovered. The percentage of fines realized to fines imposed rose from 61 in 1884 to 72 in the year under report. From the high percentage of realizations, it would seem that proper discrimination was exercised in awarding fines, and that due diligence was shown in collecting them.

81. Out of Rs. 8,635—1—11 being the fines imposed and uncollected in previous years, Rs. 653—0—0 were collected during the year as shown above, and a sum of Rs. 3,043—12—9 was struck off the accounts, as six years had elapsed since the date of the fines.

82. Of the fines imposed in 1885, Rs. 1,820—10—6 were awarded by way of compensation; and of the amount awarded, Rs. 745—5—0 were realized and paid away within the year. The corresponding figures for 1884 were Rs. 1,007—5—6 and Rs. 466—0—6.

83. The following statement shows the work done on the appellate side by Magistrates and the Sessions Judge, and manner of disposal of appeals.

Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Appeals pending from last year.		Appeals received during the year.		Total.		Rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences reduced or altered.		Sentences reversed.		Sentences enhanced.		New trial or further enquiry ordered		Pending		Average duration of each appeal.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Charles J. Weir Esq., District Magistrate of Coorg...	4	4	63	89	67	93	...	...	34	43	5	8	23	35	...	...	3	5	2	2	10
Colonel T. G. Clarke, Sessions Judge of Coorg...	...	...	13	14	13	14	2	2	7	7	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total.....	4	4	76	103	80	107	2	2	41	50	7	10	25	38	...	...	3	5	2	2	8·5

84. Out of 497 cases in which the accused had the right of appeal, appeals were proferred in 76 cases or 15·2 per cent while the percentage in 1884 was 10. Two appeals were rejected, sentences were confirmed in 41 cases, in 7 cases the sentences were modified, the appellants were successful in 25 appeals, new trials or further enquiry was ordered in 3 cases, and 2 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

85. The percentage of cases in which sentences were confirmed to appeals instituted is stationary, while the percentage of reversals and modifications shows variations as compared below :—

	1884.	1885.
	Percentage.	
Sentences reversed	23	31
Sentences modified	19	8

The percentage of reversals and modifications is somewhat high. This has more particularly been the case in appeals from the Subedar of Yedenalknad Taluk.

86. As regards the number of persons who appealed 50 were unsuccessful, 10 persons obtained some modification of the sentence passed against them and 38 were altogether successful.

87. The District Magistrate disposed of several applications made to him during the year, for revision of the subordinate Magistrates' proceedings, with regard to the summary dismissal of complaints and the improper discharge and acquittal of accused persons.

88. The ruling of the Judicial Commissioner that he could not interfere with the judgments of acquittals, save on an appeal by the local Government prevented my making reference in some cases so disposed of, which I would otherwise have been inclined to send up for orders.

89. *Changes and investiture of Powers.*—The most important change in the judicial machinery of the province was the establishment of two Munsiffs' Courts in May 1885, with powers of 2nd class Magistrates at Mercara and Virajendrapet by abolishing the Courts of the Town Subedars of these places. Thus the number of Courts of Subedars in Coorg was reduced from 8 to 6. The two Munsiffs, Messrs. A. Ramaya Punjah and M. Belliappah, were invested with 2nd class Magisterial powers, to be exercised within the municipal limits of Virajendrapet and Mercara and also with powers vested in a Magistrate of the Police under Act XIII of 1859.

90. The Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Virajendrapet was empowered to commit for trial to the Court of Session, cases arising in the Taluks of Kiggatnad and Yedenalknad.

91. The Subedars of Padinalknad and Kiggâtnad Taluks were invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class during the year.

92. K. Pooviah, Parpattigar of Bettiethnad, and M. Cariappah, Parpattigar of Thavunad, were made 3rd Class Magistrates.

93. Criminal powers were withdrawn from the Parpattigars of Beppunad and Kaggodlunad, as Magistrates are not required for those Nads.

94. Parpattigar Ch. Pemmaiya was divested of his powers as a Magistrate of the 3rd class for his irregular proceedings in connection with a criminal case.

95. Mr. F. B. Dickinson, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, was invested by the Chief Commissioner with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to exercise jurisdiction in respect of offences against the Forest rules in force in Coorg.

96. The newly appointed Munsiff Magistrates have worked well, and their decisions have been sound and satisfactory. The Munsiff of Virajendrapet has, for the reasons given above, been slow in disposing of his cases; but his work has been thorough and conscientious. Subedar Moodiah of Padinalknad has also done good and arduous Magisterial work.

97. *Special Magistrates.*—No Bench of Special Magistrates sat during the year. A special report on the subject has been recently submitted to the Chief Commissioner during his recent visit to Coorg.

98. *Re-payment of Court Costs.*—Out of Rs. 347—12—0 ordered to be paid to complainants under Section 31 of the Court Fees Act, Rs. 57—8—0 were refunded on appeal, and the balance was paid away.

99. *European British Subjects.*—During the year under review, 7 European British subjects were tried before Magistrates on criminal charges as against 19 in 1884. The offences of which they were accused were criminal force, assault, hurt and criminal intimidation. Three persons were convicted, and four were acquitted or discharged. All the persons punished were sentenced to pay fines.

100. *European Vagrancy Act.*—No vagrants were dealt with under this Act during the year.

101. *Records.*—Records have been sorted and destroyed as prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner's Rule of Practice, and certificates to the above effect have been submitted by the subordinate Courts.

102. *Inspection of Registers.*—The records and registers of almost all the subordinate Courts were examined by me during the year, and remarks made on inspection have been submitted to the Judicial Commissioner.

103. *General Remarks.*—In conclusion, I think it right to point out the very marked effect on our returns of cases under Act XIII of 1859. Such cases in the year under report, constituted considerably more than one-third of the total reported. Considerably more than the half of such cases were never brought to trial. For this the machinery for the administration of Criminal Justice in Coorg is in no way responsible, but such results have a very unfavourable effect on our returns.

104. The cases are hardly criminal cases in the strict sense of the word and the inclusion in the returns has, I believe, a misleading effect. I would suggest that in future returns and reports, they be shown and commented upon separately.

105. The remarks, I made, last year pointing out the necessity of requiring the Magistrates to pass some examination which would test their fitness for their duties have not as yet called forth any action. I take this opportunity of repeating them, as nothing has occurred to alter my conviction on the matter. The Inspector of Schools informs me that there would be no difficulty in holding examinations in the tests prescribed in Madras, at Mercara.

106. There have been considerable changes in my own office during the year under report. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw, the late Sheristadar, was promoted to the post of Judicial Sheristadar, Commissioner's Court. He has been succeeded by P. Iyennah, a Coorg, who has worked very hard and has given me considerable satisfaction. The post is now a very arduous one and deserves, in my opinion, higher remuneration.

The other subordinates of my office, have generally worked well.

CHARLES J. WEIR,

District Magistrate of Coorg.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—29-7-86.—150

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British subjects in Coorg in the year 1885.

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number of actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of—														Number of cases.			Subsidiary Table.	
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Sessions.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.					
		On complaint, Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.			Received by transfer under Section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total. Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for in order under Section 488 of the Code.
												To Court of Sessions	To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, of the Indian Penal Code																															
Offences relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII																															
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII																															
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX																															
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...																															
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI																															
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII ...																															
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII																															
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV																															
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV																															

Column 33	Column 34	Of the total number of Persons shown in— Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Column 16. Number who did not so claim.	Column 16. Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 B of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451, (2) of the Code.	Column 21. Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 to 24. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Columns 21 to 24. Number who did not so claim.	Of cases shown in column 30. Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British Subjects.	Disposed of by Magistrates. Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British Subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Other than European British Subjects.
Of those entered in column b number who applied, under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...

Offences affecting the human body Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Causing miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hurt	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal force and assault	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	...
	Kidnapping, forceable abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal breach of trust. Receiving of stolen property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal trespass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapt. XX.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	1	8	7	1	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1885, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Name of Province.	Area.	Population	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts	Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.						
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Province of Coorg .. Civil ...	1,582 Square miles.	1,78,302		1	...	1	...	1	2	13	2,564	653	155	18	60,310—2—8	68,840—7—1	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Criminal			1	1	...	1	...	2	...	20	1,723	147	85	5			Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction. 1 District Magistrate 1 Sessions Judge. 1 Judicial Commissioner.	3	20
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only. 1 1st Class Magistrate 2 2nd Class Magistrates. 13 3rd Class Magistrates.		

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Coory in the year 1885.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Number of Persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	.	.	...	...	..		...	..	
Do relating to Army and Navy Chapter	VII	.		...	..		.	..	
Do against the public tranquility do	VIII.	12	11	12	110	60	42	...	8
Do by or relating to public servants do	IX.	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do	X	10	8	9	17	4	11	1	1
False evidence and offences against public justice do	XI	19	18	18	24	9	15	..	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do	XII	3	3	3	3	1	2	...	...
Do relating to weights and measures do	XIII.	20	18	18	21	4	14	1	2
Do affecting the public health, safety convenience, decency and morals do	XIV.	10	9	9	40	1	39	..	..
Do relating to religion do	XV	3	3	3	6	6		..	...
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life		20	15	14	28	12	13	2	1
Causing of miscarriage injuries to unborn children, exposure to infants, and the concealment of births..		5	3	3	7	5	2	...	...
Hurt	.	79	72	72	142	102	36	...	4
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	.	81	77	78	121	90	31		...
Criminal force and assault		458	439	480	764	599	146	5	14
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	..	5	4	4	8	7	1	..	..
Rape		4	3	3	6	5	1	...	...
Unnatural offence		.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	327	242	235	408	215	181	1	11
Extortion ...	..	4	4	4	18	18	..	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	7	5	5	30	12	10	..	8
Criminal misappropriation of property .	..	12	11	12	17	9	7	1	..
Criminal breach of trust	..	39	26	25	35	28	5	...	2
Receiving of stolen property.		14	13	12	20	14	5	..	1
Cheating ...		8	8	7	10	6	3	...	1
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Mischief .	..	131	116	114	175	113	41	1	3
Criminal trespass	...	55	42	39	59	40	17	.	2
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		7	5	5	9	7	2	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service do	XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Offences relating to marriage do	XX .	9	7	6	11	10	1	...	...
Defamation do	XXI ...	8	6	6	9	2	7	...	.
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance . do	XXII ...	177	167	166	260	148	104	2	6
Offences under special and Local Laws.									
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	.	19	16	17	28	18	9	...	1
Gambling Act III. of 1867	...	2	2	2	9	6	3	...	...
Municipal bye-Laws	. .	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...
Rules for the preservation of forests in Coorg 1871	.	6	6	6	21	...	20	1	...
Police Act. V. of 1861	..	48	48	48	77	22	55	...	...
Breach of Contract Act. XIII. of 1859	..	936	339	339	441	307	134	...	...
General Stamp Act I. of 1879	...	2	2	2	9	...	9	...	...
Excise Act. VIII. of 1881	.	14	13	14	25	6	19	...	...
Act to prevent thefts of coffe Madras Act VIII. of 1878	...	3	3	3	5	...	5	...	...
Vaccination Act XIII. of 1880	. .	14	14	14	31	25	6	...	...
Indian Tolls Act VIII. of 1851	..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Indian Arms Act IX. of 1878	..	4	4	5	5	2	2	...	...
Total		2,579	1,786	1,786	3,013	1,930	1,002	15	66

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Coorg during 1885.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of Persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and Section 485	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	...	...	...	...	
3 Proceedings under Chapter VIII Security for good behaviour	2	10	10	...	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	..	.	...	...	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	...	-	...	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XV, Section 250	...	...	...	17	
7 Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	17	17	...		
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	..		...		
9 Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	6	6	2	4	
Total... ...	4	4	...	5	
	29	37	13	25	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1885.

Class of Court.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases where disposed of—					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Court of Sessions	45	2	13	29	...	..	1	20	28	194	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	297	2	154	69	21	45	6	131	9	486	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	2,793	11	1,763	883	...	77	59	1,572	9·9	5,184	
Total...	3,135	15	1,930	981	21	122	66	1,723	10.01	5,864	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year 1885.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—										Detail of Punishment.																
				Imprisonment					Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or securities for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous	Simple	Forfeiture of property	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of Compensation	15 days and under	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Court of Sessions	*5	...		23	1	..	11		.		9	2	...		..	510 0 0	161 9 6	50 0 0	2	6	16	...	..	...	...	..	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	.	..	.	38	7	.	45	6	.	..	27	16	2		...	.	995 0 0	891 9 0	165 0 0	24	16	5	..	...	3	1	2	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly		...	.	151	57	..	612	2		...	483	105	24		.		5,375 12 0	4,541 14 0	1,605 10 0	115	92	1	.	..	1	1	...	
Total	5	..		212	65		668	8		.	510	130	28			.	6,880 12 0	5,618 0 6	1,820 10 0	141	114	22		..	4	2	2	

* Of the 5 sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, the sentence of death passed on 4 was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner, while the 5th was transported for life.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 5A—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1885.

PART. I.

Shewing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30.		Total
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 & 3, Act VI 1864)													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378 I. P. C.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	
do 380 do	...		3	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	5
do 381 do	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	.	2
do 382 do													
2. Extortion as defined in do 388 do													
do 389 do													
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in do 411 do													
do 412 do													
4. Lurking house trespass as defined in do 443 do													
5. Do by night as defined in do 444 do													
6. House breaking as defined in do 445 do													
7. Do by night as defined in do 446 do													
8 Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880.													
Total	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	7

PART II.

Shewing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.				Number of stripes.						Total.
				5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)										
A.—Section 3.										
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section	378	I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	do	380	do							
	do	381	do							
	do	382	do							
2. Extortion, as defined in	do	388	do							
	do	389	do							
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	do	411	do							
	do	412	do							
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	do	443	do							
5. Do by night as defined in	do	444	do							
6. House-breaking as defined in	do	445	do							
7. Do by night as defined in	do	446	do							
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, of 1880.										
B.—Section 4.										
1. False evidence as defined in	Section	193	I. P. C.							
	do	194	do							
	do	195	do							
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in	do	211	do							
	do	377	do							
3. Assault as defined in	do	354	do							
4. Rape, as defined in	do	375	do							
5. Unnatural offence as defined in	do	377	do							
6. Robbery, as defined in	do	390	do							
7. Dacoity as defined in	do	391	do							
8. Attempt at robbery as defined	do	393	do							
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in	do	394	do							
10. Receving stolen property as defined in	do	413	do							
11. Forgery as defined in	do	463	do							
	do	466	do							
	do	467	do							
	do	468	do							
	do	469	do							
12. Lurking house trespass as defined in	do	443	do							
13. Do by night as defined in	do	444	do							
14. House breaking as defined in	do	445	do							
15. Do by night as defined in	do	446	do							
			Total.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

Part III.

Shewing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Section 193 I P. C.													
do 249 do													
do 323 do													
do 324 do													
do 325 do													
do 352 do													
do 354 do and													
do 5 Act VI of 1864													
do 378 I. P. C.													
do 377 do													
do 379 &c 1 P. C.													
do 471 I. P C													
do 431 do													
do 448 do													
do 451 do													
Sections 456 & 511 I P C.													
Railway Act IV of 1879													
Total ..													

Part IV.

Shewing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded	8	
Total number of other punishments	994	
Percentage of whipping	·79	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No.—6 (CRIMIAL)

Statement shewing the result of Appeal and revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Coorg in the year 1885.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentenced enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Divisional Magistrates													
To Chief Magistrate of District	102	...	...	43	...	8	35	...	5	12	2	10	
„ Court of Sessions	14	...	2	7	...	2	3	...	.	...	...	7	
„ Judicial Commissioner's Court. { By persons convicted ... ... / By Government from judgment of acquittal	18	...	2	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	52·25	
Total... .	134	–	4	61	. ..	15	38	...	5	12	2	15·2	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrate of District													
„ Court of Sessions													
„ Judicial Commissioner's Court	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	27·11	
Total .	16	...	...	6	...	...	. .	7	3	..	...	27·11	
Grand Total .. .	150	...	4	67	'...	15	38	7	8	12	2	16·28	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 13.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year 1885.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec. 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of District (or Officer specially empowered) Acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors.												
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. Assessors												
Court of Sessions ... ... Assessors ...	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Criminal Jurisdiction Assessors... ...												
Total.....	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	

Morning Star Press, Bangalore,—17-8-86—150.